

Many Things Are Unexplained In New Hall-Mills Death Story

Authorities Cannot or Will Not Throw Light on Numerous Phases of Latest Murder Theory.

Here are some of the things the authorities cannot or will not explain in their accepted theory of the Hall-Mills murder:

If the murders were due to mistaken identity, why was Mrs. Mills' throat cut?

What became of Hector Hall's watch and about \$50 he is supposed to have had?

Where did the love letters found strewn about the bodies come from, and why were they so scattered?

Why was the doctor's knuckle bruised if he was shot from ambush, and why the scratches on Mrs. Mills' arms?

Why were the bodies carefully laid out, the man's hat over his face and the woman's scarf thrown over her head?

Why should young Hayes, who hardly knew Pearl Bahner, want to kill his one over her?

Why was the clergyman's card propped up against his foot so as to be clearly visible?

Why should Schneider attract attention to himself by "discovering" the bodies if he knew they were there and he was partly responsible for their being there?

whole world. I'll never give you up, whatever happens. Nothing will make me go back to my wife.

"If you are going to be my girl you cannot go out with other fellows. I don't want you to go out with any one but me. Yours,

"RAYMOND S. SCHNEIDER."

Crosses indicating kisses were strung across the bottom of the page of this letter as well as the others, Pearl Bahner said.

The second letter was:

"Dear Girl:

"I don't care how often Happy beats me up." (The girl here interrupted the recital to explain that "Happy" was the nickname of her older brother, who objected violently to having his sister accept gifts of jewelry and silk stockings from a married man.)

"I won't stop coming to see you," she continued. "I am going to stop working nights and you must see me often. I won't keep any job that keeps me from seeing you. Where can I see you?"

"R. S. S."

The third letter was:

"Sweetheart Girl:

"There is nothing in this town for me if I cannot see you. My wife means nothing to me. I walked up to George and Somerset Streets and waited you until 8.30. Why didn't you come?"

"RAYMOND."

Also characteristic of the mentality and emotional traits of everybody concerned in the case is Nick Bahner's final comment on his daughter's suicide attempt: "I wish to God she had drowned."

In her latest statement Pearl not only intimates a strong belief that Schneider stole the doctor's watch, but told of a "very sharp" pearl handled knife Schneider always carried, which she hinted the investigators now have.

According to report two pistols were found in the Hayes home, one a .32-calibre pearl-handled revolver with a broken hammer (the victim was killed with a .32-calibre automatic) and a .22-calibre for blank cartridges. The prosecutors refused to make any statement about the pistols.

Young Hayes remains calm and apparently confident over the charges, and before taken to jail insisted on his innocence.

HAYES SAYS THAT SCHNEIDER IS LYING.

"If I had committed this crime, do you think I would have been fool enough to have stayed around here for three weeks?" he asked.

"I don't see how Ray Schneider could have said these things about me," he exclaimed. "If he really did say them, he lied. I never had anything to do with the murders and Schneider knows that as well as any one else."

There is a growing demand that the authorities explain if their detention of the two youths was not due to the Governor's demand for "action" how Mrs. Mills' death came to be put, and other things their theory does not explain. Also, in view of the fact they say no other arrests are contemplated, why they did not lay all their cards on the table and satisfy public clamor for the truth.

When Schneider had told his story in the prosecutor's office after twelve hours of grilling and had broken down and begged for mercy he was confronted with Hayes, who, when told what Schneider had said, turned to the latter and cried "murder" and "You are a damned liar!"

Schneider hurled back at him: "You are a damned liar! You shot them!"

Hayes, it is understood, did not deny having gone on the search with Schneider, but told of hearing him and seeing two men and women drive away in an automobile.

The full statement of Pearl Bahner, in the course of which she faintly and was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where she was recognized as one frequently treated there for epileptic fits, followed:

"I was with Ray Schneider on Thursday night of the murder until 8 o'clock," she said. "He brought me home and said 'Good night' in front of my house. As I started to go into the house I met my father on the front steps, and he grabbed me by the arm and commanded me to go walking with him."

"He said he had had too much to drink and he thought a walk would sober him up."

"As we left the house and started toward Bushy Park, I noticed several times Raymond Schneider, Leon Kaufman and Clifford Hayes following me."

"The three caught up to my father and me at George and College Streets."

SAW HAYES CRAWLING THROUGH THE GRASS.

"Ray took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves and followed us. We sat down on the grass near the Johnson factory and I discovered Clifford Hayes crawling up to us."

"I asked him what he wanted. He answered, 'I'm looking for a place to sleep.' Ray was standing at our

back leaning against a tree. Father and I got up and walked away."

"The next evening I met Ray at Somerset Avenue. The first thing he said to me was: 'I lost track of you last night, where did you go?'"

"What was the idea of your following me?" I said.

"I thought your father would start some trouble with you," he said.

"But you don't know how to fight, anyhow," I replied.

"Well," he said angrily, "I have my friend, Cliff Hayes, who has a gun and he can take my part. What time did you get home, anyhow?"

"I told him it was five minutes to 12 and then asked him what time he got home."

"Oh, I left at 3 o'clock," he declared, "and I was looking for you."

"Well, that was foolish, Ray," I said. "You know I don't stay out so late."

"He then asked me why I was out with my father and exclaimed: 'You had no right to do that. Anyhow, if your father was going to get fresh with you I'd blow his brains out. Then I left him.'"

"Saturday, about noon, Ray came up to the music shop where I work to meet me and we took a walk up to Belmont Avenue. He didn't want to walk up De Russy Lane. He told me he preferred Landing Lane. I told him I had never been on De Russy Lane and would like to have him take me there."

"All right, I'll take you up there," he answered, and after we had walked a while we came across a couple lying on the ground under a tree."

"I think they must be homeless people from the Middle Bush fire," Ray told me and I answered that I guessed they were."

"We went over near them and sat down. We could see them from where we were, and I wondered at their stillness."

"Ray," I whispered, "they are in the same place we saw them before we sat down. They don't seem to move." I pulled him over to look at the couple. He got awful red in the face and said:

"I don't want to go over there."

"I then took him by the arm and pulled him over. He leaned against the apple tree and exclaimed:

"Pearl, they are all full of blood. Thinking he was fooling, I went over myself."

"They don't look as though they were murdered here," Ray explained. "They look as though they were laid out."

"Then I saw the blood and ran down the lane a few yards, crying to Ray to phone somebody about it, but he said he wouldn't do it, because he didn't want to get into any trouble. I insisted, so he went to a nearby house and phoned."

GIRL DECLARES SCHNEIDER WAS VERY NERVOUS.

"I noticed he was dreadfully nervous and dropped the receiver while in the middle of his conversation and steadied himself before finishing."

Schneider was for two years employed as a messenger of the Rivoli moving picture theatre here, Aaron Schusterman, the manager, said today.

"He left me of his own accord, but I was not sorry to see him go. His duties were merely to carry films between the theatre and the New York City film exchange, but he was always saying he had lost his railroad ticket and had to buy another one, and we were always in squabbles about his handling of petty cash."

From the Rivoli, Schneider went to the Empire movie house. He was discharged there, according to the manager, David Mendelson, because of complaints by women and girls that his remarks to them were offensive.

"I do not believe in his accusation of Hayes," said Mr. Mendelson's assistant, breaking into the conversation, "if for no other reason than that the manly little hatched-faced snipe never had the truth in his carcase."

STRIKER RESIGNS AS JUDGE SILZER'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Middlesex Prosecutor Says He Will Give Time to Murder Inquiry.

Publication of a review of the manner in which the investigation into the murders of the Rev. Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills had been conducted, published in The Evening World last Friday, was followed by the action of Gov. Edwards in sending Col. Schwartzkopf, Commander of the New Jersey State Constabulary, to New Brunswick with a sharp note of reproof for the county officials and accrediting him as the Governor's personal official agent in the matter.

Today Prosecutor of the Pleas Joseph E. Stricker resigned as campaign manager for Judge George S. Silzer, Democratic candidate for Governor. In a formal statement, Mr. Stricker said:

"I am this day tendering my resignation as campaign manager for Judge George S. Silzer, Democratic candidate for Governor. I have been in the position for a period extending over twenty-five years."

ISAAC GUGGENHEIM DIES SUDDENLY AT SOUTHAMPTON

Met Friend at Steamer—Indigestion Attack Fatal Before Doctor Arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—Isaac Guggenheim, American capitalist and copper magnate, died here suddenly today.

After an examination the doctor certified that death was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. No inquest will be necessary and the body will be sent to America on the steamer Aquitania, which sails Oct. 14.

Mr. Guggenheim came here in his motor car from London yesterday to meet Henry W. Marsh, who arrived on the Aquitania, both going to a hotel.

Just before retiring, Mr. Guggenheim complained of pains in the chest, which he attributed to indigestion. This morning he was too indisposed to take breakfast, and a physician was sent for, but Mr. Guggenheim died before the doctor arrived.

For some time Mr. Guggenheim had not been in the best of health, and it is understood he had a slight stroke a short time ago, but had been able to get about and had arranged to return to New York by next Saturday's steamer.

Isaac Guggenheim, son of Meyer and Barbara Myers Guggenheim, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1854, and was a brother of Daniel, Simon and Solomon Guggenheim. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School.

He was married to Miss Carrie Sonaborn of New York, Nov. 15, 1876. His New York home was at No. 410 Park Avenue, and his offices at No. 150 Broadway.

Mr. Guggenheim was a director in the Mexican Union Railway, the American Smelting and Refining Company, American Smelters Securities Company, Yukon Gold Company, and a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers. His clubs were the Lotos and Criterion.

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ROCKEFELLER S. O. STOCKS JUMP BILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE

(Continued.)

Recapitalization plans, so it is rumored, have been prompted by the belief of the Standard Oil management that the Government early next

	High.	Low.	this year.
Standard Oil of N. J.	250 1/2	169	\$82,000,000
Atlantic Refining	155 1/2	90 1/2	\$3,750,000
Buckeye Pipe Line	98 1/2	84 1/2	2,800,000
Continental Oil	150	123	2,700,000
Cumberland Pipe Line	155	115	645,000
Galena Signal	56	39	2,790,000
Illinois Pipe	178	158	4,000,000
Indiana Pipe	98	82	1,600,000
Ohio Oil	357	250	60,000,000
Prairie Oil & Gas	735	518	38,300,000
Prairie Pipe	290	224	11,500,000
Solar Refining	400	380	1,400,000
So Penn Oil	224	165	11,500,000
Stand Oil of Kansas	630	500	2,600,000
Stand Oil of Ky.	117	76	17,250,000
Stand Oil of Indiana	135	84	170,500,000
Stand Oil of Cal.	135	91 1/2	165,500,000
Stand Oil of N. Y.	690	340	1,500,000
Stand Oil of Mich.	210	140	2,600,000
Vacuum Oil	680	298	60,000,000
Boone-Schrymer	435	325	220,000
Crescent Petroleum Mfg.	235	175	900,000
Crescent Pipe Line	38	28	600,000
Eureka Pipe	98	78 1/2	975,000
National Transit	27	25 1/2	768,000
Northern Pipe	111	90	440,000
Solar Refining	425	330	1,900,000
Southern Pipe	101	75	2,600,000
Southwest Penn Pipe	64	50 1/2	472,000
Standard of Ohio	575	380	27,000,000
Swan-Finch	32	28	72,000
Union Tank	125	95 1/2	5,877,000
Washington Oil	28	20	80,000

Total increase in value 1,002,078,000

year will decide to levy a heavy tax on the accumulated surplus of corporations.

In the appended table there is given the present prices of Standard Oil units contrasted with the low of this year and, also, the extent of market appreciation in each issue:

Standard Oil of N. J. 250 1/2 High. 169 Low. this year. \$82,000,000

Atlantic Refining 155 1/2 High. 90 1/2 Low. this year. \$3,750,000

Buckeye Pipe Line 98 1/2 High. 84 1/2 Low. this year. 2,800,000

Continental Oil 150 High. 123 Low. this year. 2,700,000

Cumberland Pipe Line 155 High. 115 Low. this year. 645,000

Galena Signal 56 High. 39 Low. this year. 2,790,000

Illinois Pipe 178 High. 158 Low. this year. 4,000,000

Indiana Pipe 98 High. 82 Low. this year. 1,600,000

Ohio Oil 357 High. 250 Low. this year. 60,000,000

Prairie Oil & Gas 735 High. 518 Low. this year. 38,300,000

Prairie Pipe 290 High. 224 Low. this year. 11,500,000

Solar Refining 400 High. 380 Low. this year. 1,400,000

So Penn Oil 224 High. 165 Low. this year. 11,500,000

Stand Oil of Kansas 630 High. 500 Low. this year. 2,600,000

Stand Oil of Ky. 117 High. 76 Low. this year. 17,250,000

Stand Oil of Indiana 135 High. 84 Low. this year. 170,500,000

Stand Oil of Cal. 135 High. 91 1/2 Low. this year. 165,500,000

Stand Oil of N. Y. 690 High. 340 Low. this year. 1,500,000

Stand Oil of Mich. 210 High. 140 Low. this year. 2,600,000

Vacuum Oil 680 High. 298 Low. this year. 60,000,000

EXPECT ARMISTICE WITH TURKS TO BE SIGNED LATE TO-DAY

(Continued.)

the direction of the Inter-Allied missions.

VII.—That in addition to these missions, Allied contingents shall occupy Es-tern Thrace, amounting to about seven battalions.

VIII.—That the withdrawal of the Inter-Allied missions and contingents will occur in thirty days after the completion of the evacuation of the Greek forces.

IX.—That all troops of the Ankara Government shall be withdrawn outside the zones of Allied occupation with all possible speed. New neutral zones in the Chanak and Ismid areas shall be defined by mixed commissions.

X.—That included in the Constantinople Peninsula zone will be the following territory: Starting at the Black Sea seven kilometers northwest of Podema, then to Strandja, Murtekl, Kichtagli, Sinrekl, Kara, Sinan, Tchiftlik, Kadikue, Yenidje, Fladina, Tchiftlik and Calleraia.

XI.—That included in the Gallipoli Peninsula Zone of Allied occupation is all that part south of the Balkan and Bulair lines.

XII.—That until the withdrawal of the Allied troops, the Ankara Government undertakes to respect all zones.

XIII.—That the Ankara Government will undertake not to transport troops into, nor raise an army in Eastern Thrace, until the ratification of peace. The present convention will come into force three days after its signature.

MINE LIFE LOSS CUT NEARLY 50 PER CENT.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—Loss of life in the mining industry has been decreased nearly 50 per cent. during the period from 1907 to 1932, according to the annual report of the American Mining Congress, presented at the second session of its sixty-fourth convention here today.

In 1907, the loss of life in coal mines per 1,000 men employed was 40.1 per cent., the report stated, and the life loss per million tons of coal mined was 6.78 per cent. In 1932 the life loss per thousand men employed in the industry was 2.89 per cent. and per million tons of coal mined 3.33 per cent.

In 1907, the loss of life in coal mines per 1,000 men employed was 40.1 per cent., the report stated, and the life loss per million tons of coal mined was 6.78 per cent. In 1932 the life loss per thousand men employed in the industry was 2.89 per cent. and per million tons of coal mined 3.33 per cent.

In 1907, the loss of life in coal mines per 1,000 men employed was 40.1 per cent., the report stated, and the life loss per million tons of coal mined was 6.78 per cent. In 1932 the life loss per thousand men employed in the industry was 2.89 per cent. and per million tons of coal mined 3.33 per cent.

In 1907, the loss of life in coal mines per 1,000 men employed was 40.1 per cent., the report stated, and the life loss per million tons of coal mined was 6.78 per cent. In 1932 the life loss per thousand men employed in the industry was 2.89 per cent. and per million tons of coal mined 3.33 per cent.

In 1907, the loss of life in coal mines per 1,000 men employed was 40.1 per cent., the report stated, and the life loss per million tons of coal mined was 6.78 per cent. In 1932 the life loss per thousand men employed in the industry was 2.89 per cent. and per million tons of coal mined 3.33 per cent.